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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1904.

The Way to Win.

Mr. Civeland's address to the national Democracy, a synopsis of which we printed in yesterday's Times-Dispatch, is full of common sense and political wisdom, and the Democrats of the would do well to follow the advice which

Mr. Cleveland is an optimist. He believes that there is an opportunity for Democratic success this year. But he mys that opportunity may be only distantly related to actual accomplishment, and that it does not of itself, unaided alone, warrant the expectation of reaching successful results. It is said that fortune knocks at least once at every man's door; but the man who succeeds must know an opportunity when he sees it; must recognize its call when he hears it; and must seize upon it and turn it to good account; otherwise, the exportunity might just as well never come. There is an opportunity for Democrats to win this year. But the opportunity might as well not be, if Democrats are going to split up and tear each other to pieces, instead of harmonizing and uniting their forces against the common foe.

Mr. Cleveland well observes that in order to make the most of our opportunity, we must turn away from obsolete issues and address ourselves to the live issues of the day. "Our fighting forces," says he, "will respond listlessly and falteringly if summoned to a third defeat in a strange call. But if they hear the rallying call of true Democracy, they will gather for battle with old-time enthusiasm and courage." Mr. Cleve-land suggests as the issues of the day tariff reform, economy in the expendi ture of public money, and the arraignof the Republican pary for its misdoings. In 1892 we made a fight on those issues and we won a glorious victory, in spite of the fact that President Harrison appealed to the people to "stand pat;" or let well enough alone; not to disturb the business interests by making a change in the administration, but as a matter of business to continue the Republicans in power. The people did not listen to that plea, but railled to the support of Cleveland and tariff reform, and elected the Democratic ticket by a handsome majority.

In concluding his very strong appeal, Mr. Cleveland, says, that at such a time this the Democratic party cannot with honor undertake the battle of the people except under a leader who not only represents its best traditions and purposes, but fully realizes what is meant by he tremendous issues of the conflict This bold declaration disarms in advance the criticism of those who may a bid for another term. He could have said nothing that would more surely re-tire him from the race than this expression, and so he has given additional proof that under no circumstances will he accept the nomination. His one desire is to impress upon the national Democracy the great importance of an old-fashioned Democratic platform and a discreet Democratic leader for the campaign of 1901. Given these, he commits himself to the prediction that the party will win. And we believe it.

Public Opinion and Juries. Mention was made in our local columns yesterday of the bill offered by Judge Mann, of Nottoway, to amend section 4036 of the Code as amended last Monday. The amendment adds to the statute the adoption of this proviso:

"And provided further, that whenever "And provided further, that whenever the mayor of any city or the sheriff of any county shall call on the Governor for a military force to protect the ac-cused from violence, that the judge of the Corporation or Husting's Court of the the Corporation or Hustings Court of the city or of the Circuit Court of the county having jurisdiction of the offense shall, upon petition signed and sworn to by the accused, at once order the venue to be changed to the Corporation or Hustings Court of a city or the Circuit Court of a county sufficiently remote from the place where the offense was committed to insure the safe and impartial trial of the

expenditure of large sums for military protection of prisoners, against whom a community is incensed, and its effect is to require the judge to order a change

but a very much higher purpose is to be served by such an enactment. This paper has time and again called attention to the need of such a law, and has more than once quoted an opinion on the subject from Judge Cardwell, of the Court of Appeals. Whenever the community at large is incensed against a person on trial for a capital offense, is practically impossible for such

partial trial. The minds of the jurymen, no matter how honest they may be, are necessarily influenced more or less by the state of public opinion. The mere fact that it is necessary to call out the troops in order to prevent a prisoner from being lynched is positive proof that it is impossible for such a man to receive a fair trial.

Sometimes the reverse is the case. man has committed a crime for which he should suffer, but, for one reason or another, public sentiment is in his favor, Under such conditions the prisoner is almost sure to be acquitted, or to get off with a light sentence, so great is the power and influence of public sentiment.

For these reasons there should be s change of venue whenever the state of such as to interfere, either one way or the other, with the operation of the cour and to defeat the ends of justice.

Confederate Torpedoes.

Torpedoes were the subject of a recent which it was stated that a scheme for their use was proposed, but not develop ed, in the Revolutionary War. And it was further stated there, that only in two or three instances were they successfully employed during the Confederate struggle for independence.

That is a great mistake. In last Sunday's issue of this paper Colonel Richard L. Maury, son of Commodore M. P. Maury, "The Pathfinder of the Seas," furnished a valuable chapter of history on this subject, showing that his father did a wonderful work in developing the torpedo, and that he laid the foundations upon which the present torpedo service of the world has been built. Associated with Commodoro Maury here in Richmond were a number of other scientists, inventors and skilled workmen, to whom credit is given by his son for their contribution to the success of this enterprise.

Colonel Maury quotes good authority for the statement that more than forty Federal vessels were destroyed by Confederate torpedoes. One of, these forty, we suppose, was a small gunboat named the Commodore Jones.

This vessel was sailing up James River insuspicious of danger, but when near Deep Bottom, a torpedo was exploded under it, and it was completely destroyed. were other Federal vessels near by, and these landed a force on the shore and capturd the Confederates who were in charge of the torpedo battery there. All of the men captured were killed; they were run down and bayonetted.

James River was "mined" from Deep Bottom to Drewry's Bluff, and on one occasion a Confederate steamer was the victim. It was one of the boats used as a conveyance of prisoners of war from Richmond to Cox'ss Landing. By some nischance she one day ran upon a Confederate torpedo and had a great hold blown in her bottom, causing her to sink. Fortunately, she had been down the river and had delivered her cargo of prisoners, and was returning to the city comparatively empty. Our recollection is that not many lives were lost

The fact is that the Confederates were the first to use torpedoes as an effective enginery of warfare, and conspicuous among the names of those who contributed largely to this result is that of the great scientist, Mathew F. Maury.

A Puzzle Solved.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot "cannot magine' why Mr. William J. Bryan 'bothers himself" about the New York World, the Brooklyn Eagle, the Boston Herald, the Chicago Chronicle, The Richmond Times-Dispatch, the Atlanta Journal, the Nashville American and the Memphis Commercial-Appeal. We are not authorized to speak for

Mr. Bryan, but we suppose that his interest in these newspapers and newspapers like them grows out of the fact hat every such paper is the custodian of its own political conscience, and does tion. Independent newspapers necessarindependent men.

The papers, which Mr. Bryan does not "bother himself" about, are the party organs, which are "true to the party," o matter what happens. Therefore Mr. Bryan never "bothers himself" about the Virginian-Pilot,

House Bill No. 94.

House bill. No. 91, is one of the most important measures pending before the General Assembly. Its abject is the ea land registration. Every citizen in the ee in the proposed reform of our land laws, and we are pleased to announce that a gentleman who has given this matter careful study has consented to discuss the subject in a plain and practicul manner, so that anyone who follows idm can readily understand it. We hope reproduced in other papers for the benefit of those who may not see The Times-Dispatch. The first article appears to tem will affect the farmers. Other articitizens, and finally with the Common-

bama penitentiary, has been paroled by the Governor of that State to go home to visit his father, who is expected to upon Crittenden's parole than that he shall return to his prison quarters when his leave is at an end. In allowing Crittenden this favor, the Governor says; "This man is the son of E. D Crittenden, an old, one-armed Confedcrate soldier, who lies now, according to the statement of his physician, at death's door. It is ordered that he be paroled until March 7th." The prisoner was convicted of cattle stealing, and given six years, much of which term he

This is not the only instance of such man to get, what is guaranteed him elemency on record in Alabama. Last surder the Constitution, a fair and im. September Governor Jelks permitted

Mobile county, to go to Mobile, where his child was reported to be dying. Dower was given a thirty-days' parole, and at the expiration of it resumed his place in prison.

Shintooism is the State religion of Japan, The lower classes are, however, almost all Buddhists. Shintoolsm has its origin in fanciful traditions. It has been defined as the worship of ancestors. It teaches certain moral principles, but this teaching does not appear to be its chief aim, "which is rather the creation of a pantheon peopled by the personages, whether actual or mythical, whom it can-Its places of worship are almost bare; the only ornament is a mir-

ror, the emblem of purity.

Christianity was introduced into Japan by the Portuguese as early as 1549, but they were finally expelled in 1638. Then until 1854 the ports of the Empire were closed to the ships of all other nations. Commodore Perry negotiated a treaty with the Mikado on behalf of the United States in 1849, and thenceforward Japan was opened gradually to foreign commerce. Christian converts are now quite umerous there.

Receivers have been appointed for the Peabody, the Home, the Firemen's and the Old-town Insurance Companies of Baltimore, and the Baltimore is await-ing the action of the court. Of the four remaining local companies, the capital of two is unaffected, and it has been ofannounced that the capital of the third will be made good. The court has decided to appoint the president of the company receiver in each case where receivers are neces-

only serious loss in the Baltimore fire of valuables contained in a safe, so far as we have seen reported, is that of S. T. Rodberg, who, it is said, loses \$40,000 worth of watches, diamonds and jewelry. The watches and gold settings were melted and broken beyond repair, while many of the precious stones were so badly discolored that their value has been reduced to almost nothing.

Tammany's chief, Charlie F. Murphy, is charged with having "torpedoed" the Parker presidential boom. He has given notice that he will fight any movement to instruct New York's delegates for Parker.

Mr. Murphy says he believes Cloveland is the strongest man that could be named, but adds that he is not committed to Cleveland or to anybody else. We quote

"I don't believe in instructions. It is my idea that the New York delegation should go to the National Convention uninstructed, and be in a position to do what is best for the interests of the party. Instructions would hamper us, and I won't stand for them. Nobody knows what the situation will be in St. Louis next July, and it won't do to instruct delegates elected in April or May."

ceive the attention of the United States Senate. His nomination to be collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., was favorably reported from the Senate Commitee yesterday. The President has been persistent in this matter, and will not legard with favor those senators of his party who fall to support him. argued, of course, that the Republican party will lose many much needed negro votes in the doubtful States if Republican senators fail to see to it that Doctor Crum is confirmed. And the prospects now are that he will be confirmed.

It is proposed to refund this year's taxes to property-holders in the burned district of Bultimore; also, to require property-holders in the annexed district to relinquish the portion of taxation, from which they have been exempt. The city will need a great deal of money with which to make renovations and improvements, but will, necessarily, find itself with a smaller current revenue than usual. However, its credit is A No. 1 and hundreds of capitalists are ready to

If Mr. Cleveland thinks the prospect is so bright for a Democrat to make the trip to the white House, why doesn't he consent to undertake the job? Lots of

Newport News intends to make the day of the launching of the patticship Virginia the biggest kind of a day, and all Virginia should pitch in and help her to

It costs a good deal of money to hang some criminals legally, but in one way and another it is much more expensive to a State to hang him illegally.

Spring had might as well begin to spread her lap, for the indications are that a big slice of winter is waiting to linger therein.

The Republican side of the Ohio Legislature has a heavy job on its hands on account of the death of Oldo's senator.

It is not a question of how much China loves Japan. Her action is gauged by the bulk of her hatred for Russia.

The ground hog has two weeks to his credit, and the conditions have been a monument to his good sense. The crime of 1904 will be the outvoting

of the Bryan crowd in that Democratic

The cruel war is all over and Roanoke has resumed business, What a pity old winter did not try to

follow the ground hog in his hole, low to use his wide sword.

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THE TORRENS SYSTEM.

Few Words to Those Who Will be Benefited by It.

(Written for The Times-Dispatch.)
I. THE FARMERS. (Written for The Times-Dispatch.)

I. THE FARMERS.

The chief and The people of the country consists of land. It ought to be a valuatic asset and one that could be readily digit with at the command of the owner. It you own a farm, it is yours and you ought to be able to do with it what you pitase, in the first place, you should be certain that you have a good title to your land; second; you should be able to show your little at any proment without being put to any expense in the matter, thirt, you should be able to produce this evidence in such form as to convince the inquirer that your title is go in without 's bring put to any expense in the matter.

What THE STATE OWES YOU.

The State requires you to pay taxes

The State requires you to pay taxes on your land every year at a valuation mixed by her officers paid for that purpose. If you fail to pay these taxes primptly a penalty of 5 per cent, is added and interest also runs in the debt. Furthermore, the State will levy on your personal property for satisfaction of net taxes, and, if you continue delinquent, she will soil your land mid deprive you of your title. We will consider hereafter the unjust and cruel provisions of our present tax, laws and the oppressive results of tax sales; at prosen; it is enough to note the fact that the State undertaker to deprive you of all your title to lends that may be fairly worth thousanes of dollars and to confer it upon another in consideration of delinquent taxes of any amount whitsaever; it matters not how trilling the sum may be alone of any of the state herself, or one cit, town or county, wasts your land, or if any railroad company or any other company, telephone company or any other company, telephone company or any other company for internal improvement wants your land, or even if any one who wisles to establish a mill and build a dam wints out land, the State can take it away from you and compall you to fell for you and sum by determined in your may be determined in your and you and whether you want to sell or not. Now, what does all this hier. It means that the state returns noiself as the ultimate owner of all the lands within her border, and if you trave your tible back to its original context you will, find that it based upon a pauly of grant from the several way claimed to be the ultimate owner of her sinds but has undertaken to confer good this thereto upon certain of her citizens subject to what she terms her right of eminent domain. This title conferred upon her citizen has never been in flowed to devote their down as would puss such laws as would cribble them to enjoy their possessions in security; that she should pass

WHAT THE STATE HAS NOT DONE. It is clear that the State should have done these things. It is equally clear that she has not done one of them. Land titles have nover been sareguarded and guaranteed by the State. She has frequently granted the same lands to different parties and accepted taxes from both. Did you ever hear of any such taxes being returned. Owners tave never been ensiled to enjoy their lands with anything like perfect security, because our laws have never afforded any means of establishing absolute title against all the world. The State has simply allowed owners to record evidences of their title, and has never permitted them to register the title itself. The cumbrous methods, the delay, the costs of transferring title to lands are notorious. Compaio these difficulties with the case, the quickness, the cheapness, by which the title to reas a property of all sorts may be transferred, and you will realize how your freedom has been curtailed in the erjoyment of real estate. And when you come to the question of taxes, you will doubtless have no difficulty in recalling caser in which the lands of your neighbors, or friends have been practically toriested for a pairty sum of delinquent taxes, of which they may have had no knowledge. WHAT THE STATE SHOULD NOW DO. The State should now do something to correct these evils. Fortunately she need not make any wild experiment. The sub, cot has all been threshed out and the problem has already fees solved 1 year amass of English-speaking people. Auctalia, New Zesland, British and found them a satisfactory remedy for the turdens entailed by tendal tenures, in addition to this, Illians-California, All stachusetts, Minnesila, Origon and Colorado have adopted the system, and it has also been recently promulgated. He amade and proposes of the state will be a stream and the propose of the country near founds and seven States, in which some preliminary legislative action has already feenal on the subject the hours of the provens and the general and will send should only

sorrower can use his certificate as security and will not have to be running around to find some friend who will be king chough to endorse for him, and occause the banks will be glad to get the certificates as collateral security. If the names of people in the country who have been rulined by endirsing or going security for friends could be collected in a modern Doomsday Book, the record would be appalling. The Torrens system will go far toward cutting up this evil by the roots. When you come to think about it, why shouldn't the man in the country be able to use his property as freely and get as much out of it as the man in the cliv does out of his property. The city man buys stocks and bonds and they are a source of ready credit to him. The country man has the best and most sold form of property—something that his an intrinsic value and is besides productive of many values—that which is, indeed, the foundation of willes. This Torrens system will enable him to enjoy and use hims property as he has the right to 40. The removal of restrictions, costs and discriminations wil encourage dealings in lands, and capital will seek this form of investment more freely. The market value of lands will improve when all questions can be made without full notice, under the proventiale to five the market value of lands will improve when all questions can be made without full notice, under the pending of the form as a can be made without full notice, under the pending of the promises, after due advertisement, as loteclosure under a deed of trust, and abrotice tile will be passed to the purcuser. The property will thus bring its lutting are removed and use the proceeds will be equitably distributed, so that the former owner will not be robbed, but will get whatever may be due nim out of the proceeds.

get whatever may be due into be proceeds.
Every farmer who values his property and personal rights ought to write at once to his representatives in the House of Delegates and Senate, urging the enactment of this great measure.

VIRGINIA BRIEFS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FARMVILLE, VA., Feb. 15.—Nineteen members of the Virginia legislative body, who are on their annual tour of inspection of State educational institutions, will arrive here to-morrow morning in time to breakfast with three hundred of the State's fair daughters, who are students of the Normal School.

WINCHESTER, VA.—William Parks, perhaps the oldest man in Hampshire county, W. Va., died at Capon Bridge, twenty miles west of Winchester, this morning, aged ninety-four years.

DANVILLE, VA.—Sergeant Nrants, of the regular army, will leave Danville in a day or two for Martinsville in the hope of securing recruits for Fort Washington. After spending two or three weeks here the officer succeeded in getting only one recruit.

WARM SPRINGS, VA.—Mr. J. H. Marshall, school truster for Williamsville District, has closed the public school at that place because of the number of scarlet fever cases in the neighborhood.

DUCKER-PORTER.

Elegant Wedding in Slate Mills Baptist Church. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CUMBERLAND, VA., Feb. 18.-The wedding of Miss Eva Byron Porter, of this county, to Dr. Orlando Ducker, of Havana, Cuba, took place at noon Tues-day at Slate Mills Baptist Church, the Rev. Thomas Grimsley performing the

Rev. Thomas Grimsley performing the ceremony.

The bride entered the church with her coustn and dame of honor, Mrs. Oliver Garland Filppen, of Cumberland, Va., and the groom had as his best man Mr. Ernest C. Porter. The ushers were Dr. Hugh Hodge Hill, W. Irvine Gilkerson, William Payne and Andrew E. Brown. The church was most artistically decreased in white and green, and the altar

rated in white and green, and the rated in white and green, and the altar lighted with soft candelabra. The bride wore a very handsome going-away gown of soft brown, with hat and gloves to match, and carried a shower bouquet of lilles of the valley. Her dame of honor was attired in a beautiful gown of mode, and wore a picture hat and carried La France roses.

France roses.

Mrs. Ducker is a charming young woman, and she has many friends here and elsewhere. Dr. Ducker is a Kentuckian by birth, but lives in Havana, Cuba, where he is a prominent physician. During the Spanish war he was major and surgeon on General Ludlow's staff, and surgeon and inspector of the hoseles surgeon and inspector of the hose chief surgeon and inspector of the hos

pitals of Havana.

Dr. and Mrs. Ducker will be at home in Havana after March 1st.

NEW TELEPHONE LINE.

Plan to Connect Many Private Houses in Chesterfield.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CHESTER, VA., Feb. 18.-A move is on foot in this county, headed by Sona-tor P. V. Cogbill, E. W. Ellison and others, to establish phone connections to private residences in the county. This into will touch Clester, Centralia and the Courthouse and to other country the Courthouse and to other country homes, including the physicians. An effor will be made to form a combination with the present line from the courthouse to the cities, and so give city communication also with a number of private noures.

Nouses.
Yesterday little Katle Peebles, sister of C. W. Peebles, Atlantic Coast Line agent here, in racing after another girl on skates fell and struck her head, rendering her unconscious. She had to be carried in a vehicle home, where she had some tainting spells after recovering her consciousness, but this morning is much improved.

ner consciousness, but this morning is much improved.

Mrs. Lucy Cogbill, mother of Mr. P. V. Cogbill, still retains her bed, where for months she has lain an invalid.

Miss Blanche Ellet, who several weeks ago went to the Virginia Hospital at Richmond for treatment, is still confined there, and will not be well enough to return home here for some time.

Little Ruth Friend, at the Memorial Hospital, is said to be doing well.

THE ROAD FELL IN.

Horse Goes Through the Earth Into a Cave Forty Feet Deep.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WARM SPRINGS, VA., Feb. 18.—As the team of Mr. W. H. McClung was being driven over an old road on Mr. McClung's farm with a load of wood, one of the horses suddenly dropped through the earth, and upon investigation it was discovered that he had fallen into a cave. The earth covering this cave was only twelve or fifteen inches thick, but had been driven over for a number of years. A pole about forty feet long was required to reach the bottom. The wind blows very strong through the hole made by the horse's body, showing that there is another opening to the cave.

A Republican mass meeting will be held here Monday night to elect delegates to the conventions in Norfolk and Bucha Vista.

The county school board held a meeting Monday and elected a committee to recommend text-books for the public schools of Bath county, as follows:
Superintendent L. E. Wood, chairman S. J. Armentrout, J. R. Criser and C. W. Richardson, trustees; Mirn Magsie K. Bratton, W. S. LaRue and M. L. Wood, chairman C. Deuwey Comes to Norfolk. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Dewey Comes to Norfolk.

Dewey Comes to Norfolk.

(hpecial to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORROLK, VA., Feb. 18.—Admiral of the Navy George Dewey, it is reported will arrive here to-morrow moring to board the converted yacht Mayflowen, atcord which vessel he is expected in embaric shortly for the Carlbboan Sea. The admiral, it is understood, will use the Mayflower as his flagship during the mar or were so the squadron under his commend.

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Counting style, value and variety, no such Stockings have ever been offered before at near so little money. Infants' Hose, extra fine Lisle or Moco, Black or White,

Children's Hose, Tan or Black, of superior Moco cotton, fine ribbed, full length and full regular made, at 25c.

Misses' and Children's Hose, Black Moco cotton, fine ribbed, a splendid 35c Stocking, all sizes, at 25c. Ladies' Hose, real Lisle, Fast Black, full regular, fine

gauge, 25c.

Ladies' Lace Lisie Hose, new patterns, regular made. Fast Black, 25c.

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And His Imperial Black Majesty Ceased to Cut Off Heads of His Subjects.

EXPERIENCE OF MISSIONARY

Gives Highly Readable Account

of His Reception by Lukinga, an African King. Experiences decidedly unique and interesting are recorded in a letter that

has been received by the Rev. Dr. A. L. Phillips, of this city, from Rev. W. H. Sheppard, the Presbyterian negro mis-Monary to the Congo. The letter is dated from Ibany and it begins in the following language: "A new Lukenga came to the throne

not long ago and began, as did his fathers, to cut off heads. His people were no more than so many grasshoppers. So, knowing their language and customs, and having a strong backing by his own people, I took off my ing by his own people, I took out my gloves' and told His Majosty that it was finished now; that the men whom he had tied up to be beheaded must be set at liberty and that quickly. There was a pretty strong bluff on both sides, but the young gentloman of twenty-two rainy seasons came to terms, and set the sentenced men free. He sent them down to me to make peace and to invite me schienced men free. He sent them down to me to make peace and to invite me up to the capital. A week passed before I consented to go, for I hard that there was a trap set for me. Now, not to go, showed that I was quite a big talker down at the big gate, three days away. Therefore, leaving the future with the Master, and taking every precaution to preserve my life, I pulled up stakes."

precaution to preserve my may accept the journey the made in momentary fear of his life. His fears, however, were groundless, it seems. When he reached Bakuba capital he found the King in the center of a crowd or retinue. Lukenga came forward, shook hands, and expressed his

ne found the King in the center of a crowd or retinue. Lukenga came forward, shook hands, and exgressed his pleasure.

"The King," says the writer, "gave me a seat near himself and all sat down in the same and the king asked me to take off my shirt and refresh myself with a bath. Scon about 200 nicely dressed women came from the villages and danced for an hour to music of drums. Then the King locked our arms and we marched with the multitude behind us, into the village. The King had already prepared for us a nice, large house, cleanly swept, with mats on the floor. Fine, large calabashes of fresh witer were in concorner and fire wood in another. Behind the house in the back-yard were twenty also about thirty bushels of Indian corn, a basket (like a big clothes basket) of green dried grasshoppers, ten bundles of sugar cane, eight dried fish, the size of course, were 'over ripe,' and three vellow dogs. Then the King told us, with much pride and many smiles, that we must not sleep in his town hungry, and that the food was for us and our people.

"Those outhouses are for your people," said the King, us he pointed to a near the forward was line of twenty small house. As he departed, he pointed to his fence and sald; My house is there; if you want anything just send for me."

Sheppard stayed in the place several days, and told the King to his face what he thought of putting people to death; giving poison to those supposed to be witches; tying up the public reads; kill-fing slaves to go with the dead, etc., etc. He preached several times to the people and him people of God to continue the work, saving that he would build a "big house" and support Bantu ba Nzambi, God's messengers. Concerning the habit of poisoning practiced by

the most exacting. Everything here is the best of its kind, the newest cre are careful buyers, and probably have just what you want, at the price you want to pay; and remember that good Jewelry always has a definite value it's a good investment.

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tried by the poisonous draug are compelled by a law of t Lukenga to drink five and Lukenga to drink five and six cups of rank poison to prove their innocence. In another section a spear is thrown through the body of the victim by a strong man. If it enters the skin (and they are always naked from their waist up) the man is guilty, and, of course, dies from the wound of the spear, which sometimes passes clear through their bedies. In still another section of the country they have guns, and the victory country they have guns, and the victims are shot at at close range. If the old flint lock goes off, the victim is instantly dead. If it does not go off, he is not the liar, thief or witch. The villages are more quickly depopulated by this cruel custom and by the King's knife than by natural death."

Run Over and Killed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatell.)

(ALDIGH N. C., Feb. 18.—John Clifton, a well known printer, was run over any killed to-night at Johnson Street station. An extra car was being backed for attachment to passenger trail to, 7 Seeboard Air Line from Richmond to Atlanta, and the man was struck while walking on the track. He leaves a wife and two children.

Meet Next Wednesday. The board recently created by the Legislature to approve bonds of State officers will meet in the Governor's office on Wednesday next at 10 o'clock to hear propositions from the various bonding companies.

SPECIAL LOW RATES VIA SEABOARD
AIR LINE RAILWAY. ACCOUNT.
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Atlanta, Ga., February 23-25, 1904.
On account of the above occasion the
Seaboard will sell tickets at rate of one
first class fare, plus twenty-five (25)
cents, for the round trip. Tickets on sale
February 21 and 22, 1904, final limit February 27, 1904. On payment of fee at
fifty cents to joint agents, on or beore
February 27th, tickets may be extended
to March 31, 1904. Rate from Richmond,
\$15.76.

to March 3, 100. The following apply to Richmond Transfer Company, ticket office Murphy's Hotel, or Main Street Staten, or H S. L.BARD.

H. S. LEARD, District Passenger Agent, 850 E. Main St., 'Phone 405, Richmond, Va.

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